

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.  
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements: \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks;  
25¢ for each cent.

VOL. LVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1857.

NO. 51.

## VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND, AT PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 31st day of October next, on the premises,

### 5 Tracts of Mountain-Land,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, the E-1/2 of JOHN WEAVER deceased, described as follows, to wit:

No. 1, situate in said Township, adjoining lands of Valentine Eyer, Leonard Taylor and George Vanlyke, containing 40 acres, 90 perches, and allowance.

No. 2, adjoining Tract No. 1, lands of John Hall, and John Kime, containing 50 acres, 67 perches, and allowance.

No. 3, adjoining Tract No. 2, lands of James Hunsell, Victor McElhenny and John Hall, containing 41 acres, 147 perches, and allowance.

No. 4, adjoining lands of John Trone, Victor McElhenny, and lands of Catherine Parnace, containing 3 acres, 155 perches, and allowance.

No. 5, adjoining lands of John Steinbaur, Jacob Fohl and others, containing 14 acres, 108 perches, and allowance.

The Public Road from Gettysburg to Newmarket, between the Chambersburg Turnpike, passes through the first three tracts. The whole is well set with fine timber. This Mountain-Land is about 3 miles south-west of Gettysburg.

Persons wishing to examine this land, can call upon John Long, residing near it, or on the subscriber, at Gettysburg. A deed of sale will be given, and terms made known on day of sale by.

JACOB F. LOWER, Adm'r.

## THE MODEL FARM OF ADAMS COUNTY, AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale the splendid

### FARM

on which he resides, situate in Better township, Adams county, on the State Road, six miles north of the former place, and within a short distance of the thriving village of Middle-town. This farm possesses features of a desirable character, such as can be claimed by few others in the State. It contains

### 106 ACRES

between 10 and 11 acres are covered with fine timber, and there is a good proportion of Apples; but all the cleared land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain. Since 1852 nearly 3,000 bushels of fine and about 1,500 of apples have been put upon it. The soil has been turned up a foot in depth, and no rock or other obstruction found upon the entire tract. The farm is handsomely and conveniently divided into fifteen fields, with never failing water in every one of them. Upwards of 600 pounds of pot and root and 300 pounds of corn have been put up since 1852—so that, in cultivation, water, land, and every other requisite for a MODEL FARM, this one is hard to equal.

The buildings (all erected since 1852) consist of a large double

### BRICK HOUSE,

with Brick Back-building, large and dry cellar, and a constant fountain of water under the roof of the house; a commodious Bank Barn, unsurpassed in its complete and convenience; a large stable and corn crib, a carriage house, a complete Hog Stable, and all other necessary out-buildings; also a two-story

### TENANT HOUSE

and Back-building, recently erected. An unfailing well of water and a running fountain in the barn yard. The buildings are constructed in the very best style, and the location is such as to afford a view of all the fields from it. There is on the premises a first-rate GROUND OF Apples and Peaches, and the country is also excellent for fruit.

The tract is also well fitted for a Railroad from Hanover to Gettysburg, and when finished will add much to the agricultural importance of this region.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the subscriber residing thereon. Letters of inquiry should be addressed to: Higley P. G., Adams county, Pa.

ALEXANDER KOSER, Jr.

## PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber having removed to the State of Ohio, feels desirous to sell his FARM, situated in Liberty township, Adams county, on the waters of Middle Creek, 7 miles from Gettysburg and 5 from Emmitsburg, containing

### 300 ACRES,

of Patented Land, 200 of which is Granite and the remainder Slate. The land is in a good state of cultivation, there is in it about 75 Acres of Timber Land and 25 of Meadow. There is on this farm a large and convenient Three Story Stone

### DWELLING HOUSE,

with a well of never-failing water in the yard; also a large Stone Bank Barn, with constant running water from a never-failing spring in the yard. There is, also, a wagon-shed, corn-crib and other necessary out-buildings. And on one end of the farm there is a TRINANT

### HOUSE,

with a good Spring convenient and a Stable. There is on the farm near 500 Apple trees, with a variety of Peach, Pear, Cherry and Plum trees. There are Springs and running water in many of the fields; and from the quantity of Acres, and its situation, two convenient Farms might be made of it; and I would add, that it is on a public road and convenient to Merchant Mills.

Any person wishing to view the premises, may apply to Eli R. A. Moore, or Abner Mills, who resides on the farm.

SAMUEL McNEY.

Aug. 24.

## Choice Poetry.

### THE DEATH OF CHRISTIANS.

By HAZELIA D.

A sunset home at twilight close,  
From a time of autumnal repose,  
So Christians leave this world of shade,  
So tranquil their expiring shades.

Peaceful as smiling waters sleep,  
In the calm evening's gentle ray,  
So are their souls, while press their feet  
Through darkness down to endless day.

Calmly as Euphrates morning's smile,  
In rosy light on summer hours,  
From the last shade of sorrow's night,  
They hail the over-riding bowers.

### AUTUMN.

There is a beautiful spirit hovering now  
Its mellow richness on the clustered trees,  
And from a hush of golden repose,  
So Christians leave this world of shade.

Within the solemn woods of ash and beech,  
And silver beech, and maple yellow-leafed,  
Where Autumn, like a faint old man, sits down,  
By the roadside ways, through the trees.

The golden robes of the purple trees,  
That on the cherry and the red and gold,  
A white bird—some with its plumage white,  
And pecks by the water-birds, white about

From cottage roof, the warbling blue-bird,  
And from the thrush, the robin, the dove,  
Sings from the throbbing floor the blue bird.

LOUISA L.

### Miscellaneous.

#### A Beautiful Little Story.

A few weeks since, in coming down the North River, I was seated in the cabin of the magnificent steamer Isaac Newton, in conversation with some friends. It was becoming late in the evening, and one after another, seeking repose from the cares and toils of the day, made preparations to retire to their berths. Some, pulling off their boots and coats, laid themselves down to rest; others, in the attempt to make it seem as much like home as possible, threw off more of the clothing—each one as his comfort or apprehensions of danger dictated.

I had noticed no deck a lone looking boy of about six years of age, following around a man, evidently his father, whose appearance indicated him to be a foreigner, probably a German—a man of medium height and respectable dress. The child was unusually fair and fine looking, handsomely featured, with an intelligent and affectionate expression of countenance and form, under his German cap full of chestnut and thick clustering curls.

The father walking about the cabin, for a time, the father and son stopped within a few feet of where we were seated, and began preparations for going to bed. I watched them. The father adjusted and arranged the bed he chose to occupy, which looked as if the sunlight from his young, happy heart always rested there. This done, I looked for him to seek his resting place; but, instead of this, he quickly knelt down upon the floor, put his little hands together, so beautifully child-like and simple, resting his arms on the lower berth, against which he knelt, he began his vesper prayer.

The father sat down by his side and waited the conclusion. It was, for a child, a long prayer, but well understood. I could hear the murmuring of his sweet voice, but could not distinguish the words he spoke. There were men around him—Christian men retiring to rest without prayer; or if praying at all, a kind of mental desire for protection, without sufficient courage or ability to kneel down in the steambath or cabin and before strangers acknowledge the goodness of God, to ask his protection and love.

This was the training of some pious mother. Where was she now? How many times had her kind hand been laid on the locks, as she had taught him to lisp his prayers?

A beautiful sight it was, that child at prayer in the midst of a busy, thoughtless throng. He alone of this worldly multitude, drew nigh to heaven—I think the parental love that taught him to lisp his evening prayer, whether Catholic or Protestant, dead or living, whether far off or nigh. I could scarce refrain from weeping then, nor can I now, as I see again that sweet child in the crowded tumult of the steambath's cabin, bending in devotion before his Maker.

But a little while before I saw a crowd of admiring listeners gathering about a company of Italian singers in the upper saloon—a mother and two sons, with voice and harp, and violin; but no one cared for the little child who prayed.

When the little boy had finished his evening devotion, he arose and kissed his father's foot affectionately, who put him in his berth to rest for the night. I felt a strong desire to speak to them, but deferred it till morning. When morning came, the confusion of landing prevented me from seeing them again. But if ever I meet that boy in his happy youth, in his anxious manhood, in his declining years, I'll thank him for the devotion and example of that night's prayer, and bless the name of the mother that taught him. Scarcely any passing impression on my mind. I went to my room and thanked God that I witnessed it, and for its influence on my heart. Who prays on a steambath? Who teach their children to pray at home?—Home Journal.

An editor in Minnesota threatens to break up house-keeping, and go a boarding with his delinquent subscribers.

#### How Pat Learned to Make a Fire.

"Can you make a fire, Pat?" asked a gentleman of a newly arrived son of Erin.

"Indeed I can, sir, I learned to do that same over, you see, there was no one along with me except myself and my sister Bridget. When we got ashore we went together to a boarding house, and the boarding-master took me up stairs to a room, and when I went to bed, I took the coat and shirt off my back, and for fear some dirty spalpeen would be after stealing 'em I put 'em away snug and tidy in a great iron chest that stood forinst the bed. In the morning, when the day was breaking, through the window, says I myself, 'The top aw the morning to you, Pat; is yer clothes safe?' and I just opened the door aw the big chest, and begorra the coat of no body and the shirt off my back was burnt to shreds! Be dead, sir, that could devil of a chest was a shove, bad luck to it; and I was sires that, I know'd how to kindle fires, sir."

One of Henry Fox's jokes was that played off on a certain lady who had a great fondness for making the acquaintance of foreigners. He first favored a German nobleman, Baron Von Seidlitz, Powderitz, whose card was left at her door, and for whom a dinner was immediately planned by the lady, and an invitation sent in form. After waiting a considerable time, no Baron appearing, the dinner was served; but during the second course, a note was brought to the lady of the house with excuses from the Baron, who was unexpectedly prevented from coming by the sudden death of his aunt, the Duchess Von Epzom Saliz, which she read out in the company without suspicion of the joke, and to the entertainment of her guests, among whom was the facetious author.

During a session of the Circuit Court at Lynchburg, Va., an Irishman was indicted for stabbing a woman on the canal, and the only witness was Dennis O'Brien, who was required to enter into bonds for his appearance at the next Court. The recognizance was read to him in the usual form:

"You acknowledge yourself indebted to the Commonwealth of Virginia in the sum of \$500."

Dennis: "I don't owe her a cent, sir."

As soon as the clerk recovered from his amusement at the answer, he explained the meaning of the form, and then read it over again.

Dennis: "I tell ye I don't owe her a cent. It's more money nor I ever saw, nor my father before me."

At this stage of the matter a brother of Dennis interposed, and said:

"Ye must 'ist say it, Dennis; it's one of the forms of the law."

Dennis: "But I won't. I'm a decent, honest man, what pays my debts, and I'll speak the truth, and the devil may drink all my whisky for a month if I say I owe anybody a cent. Now chate me if you can."

Dennis refused to say it, but he promised to come to Court and tell all he knew about the murder.

A wayward son of the Emerald Isle left his bed and board, which he and Margaret, his wife, had occupied for a long while, and spent his time around rum shops, where he always managed to count himself on hand, whenever anybody "stands treat."

Margaret was dissatisfied with this state of things, and endeavored to get her husband home again. This was the way she did it:—"Now, Patrick, my honey, will you come back?" "And won't you come back for the love of the child?" "No, not for the love of the child, for the love of myself!" "Niver at all. Way and ye." "An' Patrick, won't the love of the Church bring ye back?" "The Church to the devil, and then I wouldn't." Margaret thought she would try one more inducement. Taking a pint bottle of whiskey from her pocket, and holding it up to her truant husband, she said: "Will ye come for a draught of whisky, dear?" "Ah, me darlin', answered Pat, unable to stand such a temptation, 'tis yerself that always brings me home again—ye've got such a winnin' way wid ye!"

An Irishman made a sudden rush into a drugist's shop at Glasgow. Drawing from his pocket a soda-water bottle, filled to the brim with some pure liquor, he handed it across the counter, and exclaimed,

"There, doctor, snuff that, will you?" The doctor did as he was directed, and pronounced the liquid to be genuine whiskey.

"Thank you, doctor," said the Irishman. "Hand it back again, if you please."

The doctor did as he was directed, and asked Patrick what he meant.

"Och, then," said Pat, "if you will have it, the priest told me not to drink any of this unless I got it from the doctor. So here's your health, and the priest's health, and the health of Moses!"

An Irishman who was lately sent to the House of Correction in South Boston for a year, was set to work in a blacksmith's shop. Finding the labor rather hard, he asked Capt. Robbins to change his employment.

"Faith, captain," said he, "if I should have to work this way for a year, I shall die in less than a fortnight!"

A cotemporary of our protests most earnestly that he is always as good as dead. No doubt he is, but his word is good for nothing. So says Prentice.

#### Finest Gamblers.

One of the most amusing instances of external piety we remember to have witnessed was in a Madrid club, where every night towards twelve o'clock, a *table d'hôte* table opens. Occasionally it has happened that when the game was at the hottest, the table strewn with gold and notes, engrossed to be read on the flushed countenances that craned over the green cloth, there was heard in the street without the tinkle of the bell that announced the passage of the fleet. Instantly the game was suspended, the gamblers knelt upon their chairs or on the floor, and crossed themselves and mumbled prayers, while the consecrated wafer passed to some dying man's bedside. The sound of the bell and of the steps of the priests grew fainter, and as it died away the gamblers resumed their seats, again grasped their gold, and stretched their backs, and once more it was *rouge et noir* et la couleur!—Blackwood's Magazine.

#### Must Come Down.

A New York exchange says:—Yes, fellow citizens, rents must come down. The high rates of the past times of 1856 cannot long co-exist with the leveling tendencies of the revision of 1857. Rents must come down—fast horses must come down—fast young men must come down from their fast horses, and stretch their legs by a little wholesome walking. Provisions must come down—hotel charges must come down—the pews and other charges of our fashionable churches must come down—bread must come down, and the late enormous spread of crinolines must come down, notwithstanding the awful letting down in dry goods. Every luxury and almost every necessity must come down to the new specie standard, excepting, perhaps, lager beer, which will probably remain at four, five, and six cents a mug.

#### Joyful Meeting of Old Acquaintances.

Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, who a few years ago retired from the menagerie business, and devoted himself to farming in Wisconsin, has lately visited his old companions, the lions, tigers and leopards, at Dubuque, Iowa, where the menagerie containing them was stopping. The meeting was quite affecting. The lioness, which was a particular favorite, caught sight of him, and her eyes beamed with pleasure, while her tail wagged a glad recognition.

On his coming up to her, she appeared frantic with joy, and when he spoke to her and presented his face to the cage, she kissed him and placed her paw in his hand with the air of an intense affection. Indeed, while he was in her presence, she could not control herself, but would lick his hands while he attempted to pat her, roll over, reach out her paws to him, and then press her nose between the bars, as though she desired to have a closer presence. The other animals were equally affectionate.

#### Farmers, Note This.

In a cloudy morning it is a matter of importance to farmers to know whether it will be sunny or showery in the afternoon. If the ants have cleared their holes nicely, and piled the dirt up high, it seldom fails to bring a clear day to the farmer. Spider-webs will be numerous about the tops of the grain and grass some cloudy mornings; and fifty years' observation has shown the writer of this, that these little weather-guessers seldom fail in their predictions of a fair day.

#### The stalks of cut flowers should be inserted in pure water.

This water ought to be changed every day, or once in two days at the farthest, and a thin slice should be thinly cut off from the end of each stalk every time the water is removed, which will revive the flowers.

#### Water as an element for culture is next in importance to soil, for plants can no more subsist without the one than without the other. Even in a moist climate plants need watering, and parlor plants absorb a great deal.

#### How to Rain your Health.

—1st, lie in bed late; 2d, eat hot suppers; 3d, turn day into night, night into day; 4th, take no exercise; 5th, always ride when you can walk; 6th, never mind about wet feet; 7th, have half a dozen doctors; 8th, drink all the medicine they send you; 9th, try every new quack; 10th, if that doesn't kill you, quack yourself.—Punch.

#### Mr. Jenkins was dining at a very hospitable table, but a piece of bacon near him was so very small that the lady of the house remarked to him:

"Pray, Mr. Jenkins, help yourself to the bacon. Don't be afraid of it."

"No, indeed, madam, I shall not be. I've seen a piece twice as large, and it didn't scare me a bit."—Harper's Mag.

#### A lady neighbor and acquaintance—the doting mother of a wagtail had—having bottled a lot of nice preserves, labelled them, "Put up by Mrs. D.—" (her name).

Johnnie, her promising boy, having discovered the "goodies," soon ate up the contents of the bottle, and then wrote on the bottom of the label, "Put down by Johnnie D.—"

#### "John," said a father to his son one day when he caught him shaving the "down" of his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any bare-footed boys, for they might get their feet frosted."

#### Julius.—Why am I so beloved of my heart, Miss Dinah, do sunflower or de hill, like a kind ob cloth day make in Lowell? I don't know, nigger, why? Cos she's an unbleached shiner.

#### Finance and Fashion.

In ordinary times the "marriages" and "deaths" in the newspapers numerically about balance each other. Of late, however, the former have grown small by degrees and beautifully less—but death about holds his own in spite of the pressure. The truth is, wives in these days of silks and satins, flounces, humbugs, and hoops, are come to be a luxury beyond the reach of a common man's means, and hence, like most other luxuries, they must be dispensed with in hard times. Fashionable weddings are few and far between. Wait a little longer.—Can't afford it.

We have heard of sundry worthy clergymen lamenting the falling of fees, from the bankruptcy of Cupid. The best thing the clergy can do, then, is to preach down extravagance, prodigality and pride, and preach up their opposites—humility, charity, and the kindred virtues. It is Flora McElhinney that has spoiled the trade—and if there be any way of reforming Flora, let it be done. If she had "nothing to wear" at Saratoga last summer, when money was a "drug in the market," wonder who she would do this winter, if the "crisis" keeps on?

#### How many hours is the sun from us?

Why, if we were to send a baby in a railway train, going incessantly one hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppages, the baby would grow to be a man—the boy would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without having seen the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared with Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started by a railway to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet, for Neptune is more than six thousand years from the centre of our system.

#### What is there more delightful than to be sincere, tranquil, in harmony with one's conscience, having nothing to fear and nothing to pretend; whereas she who dissimulates is always agitated, and under the necessity of hiding one's deception by a hundred other, and yet with all these efforts, she never fails to be discovered; sooner or later she passes for what she is.

#### Leave to Die.

Every day, at about one, P. M., the notes of a discordant horn resound through every town and village in the Siamese territories, meant to proclaim to the world at large that his majesty the King of Siam has had his dinner, and was graciously pleased to grant permission to all other potentates on the face of the earth to follow his judicious example. A Siamese would dare not believe that any other crowned head dared transgress this law with impunity, than he would in the existence of an electric telegraph; and as for breaking through it, those lives, instantaneous death would be the result.

#### If you are poor, don't let folks know it, or they will discover in you a thousand blenishies, which would never be talked about, if you kept a stiff upper lip and carried yourself as if you had ten thousand dollars instead of ten cents at your command. It is as natural for the world to hold poor folks in contempt as it is for a cat to stalk chees.

#### Bayard Taylor states that the fishermen on the coast of Norway are supplied with wood from the tropics, by the Gulf Stream. Think of Arctic fishes burning upon their hearths the palms of Hayti, the mahogany of Honduras, and the precious woods of the Amazon and the Orinoco!

#### We don't approve of jokes on grave-stones, but the following made us laugh in spite of our teeth:

On a tombstone in the West, is the common inscription, "Prepare to follow me," under which a wag has written—

"To follow you I'll not consent  
Until I know which way you went."

#### At a large public festival the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, the President of the day, gave as a toast: "The women of the revolution—mothers of men and patriots. The women of to-day—hoop, hoop, hoop, hurrah!"

"Hail thee, how do you sell wood?"  
"By the cord."

"Pshaw! how long has it been cut?"  
"Four feet."

"How dumb! I—mean how long has it been since you cut it?"  
"No longer than it is now."

"See here, old fellow, you are too bright to live long."

"Well, Sambo, how do you like your new place?"  
"O, berry well, massa."

"What did you have for breakfast this morning?"  
"Why you see missis broiled tree eggs for herself, and give me broiled."

#### Different sounds will travel with different velocity—a call to dinner will run over a ten-acre lot in a moment and a rail, while a summons to retire to work takes from five to eight minutes.

#### Make no man your idol, for the best man must have faults, and his faults will usually become yours in addition to your own. This is as true in art as in morals.

#### No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 500,000 inhabitants! There is not a post office mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell—but there are, at least, two dogs to every inhabitant.

#### A Brave Officer.

Lieut. Spencer, of the 2d United States Infantry, (and a son of Col. Wm. A. Spencer, of Annapolis, Md.) performed an act of bravery during the trying times with the hostile Indians at Yellow Medicine, in Minnesota, in July last, which ought to be recorded to his credit. He it was who was ordered to demand the Indian who stabbed a soldier. With a few men and his interpreter he proceeded to the Indian camp, and upon seeing them assume an attitude of defiance, he ordered his men, as an evidence of his pacific intention, to halt, while he and his interpreter rode to the Indians.

Two hundred guns were leveled at him in support of threats which his companion understood too well to disregard. The Lieutenant called him to his side, gave him his pistol for his reassurance, jumped off his horse when within speaking distance, and, unarmed and alone, breast the savage multitude and fulfilled his duty, thus exhibiting one of the sublimest acts of coolness and bravery on the records of the American army.

#### THE PANIC WORKING FOR UNCLE SAM.

The Trenton True American says that the United States recruiting station in that city is doing a flourishing business at this time. Large numbers of men are enlisting into Uncle Sam's service, who doubtless consider the eleven dollars per month pay and found as better than living on hope, or work without pay, or no work and no pay.

There are plenty of able-bodied single men, of a better class than those who generally join the army, who will be glad to enlist now, as an alternative to beggary or starvation next winter.

#### BEARS IN MAINE.

The bears in Maine have been making great devastation among the young stock. The Bangor Whig says that many calves and sheep have been killed by them this fall in that county. At a recent husking in Monson, the cries of a calf were heard near by, and the men, rushing out, found a large bear holding the calf with one paw and beating its skull with the other. He was so determined upon his prey that he turned and offered fight to the first man who came up, but, backed better of it when he saw the man's thoughts, and made rapid tracks for the woods.

#### SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

A wretched victim of misplaced confidence, named William Huling, committed suicide in Iowa, last week, under the following circumstances: He had been paying serious attentions to a young lady, and seeing her ride past with another gentleman, and knowing that they would soon return, he went and hung himself upon an apple tree by the roadside, in full view of the lady and his rival, and soon expired.

#### Slaves—Slaves sold in Alabama for their weight in money.

The Alabama Whig says: A few days since a gentleman here paid \$1200 apiece for five negro girls, from 12 to 15 years of age. Reckoning silver at 12 ounces to the pound, which is true weight, the negroes, allowing them one hundred pounds weight each, cost just their weight in silver.

#### A Merchant in that place lately filled the following bill for a country customer: Two yards muslin; two do. calico, four do. domestic cotton; ten lbs. coffee; thirty-five lbs. cast starch; fourteen lbs. shoulder; one gallon of whiskey; one half yard; one do. of gulls; one bale yarn; one sacred harp.

#### A Sensible Population.

The Salem Register reports that the recent experience at the Salem savings bank is directly contrary to that of similar institutions in other parts. Instead of being withdrawn, the deposits have considerably increased during the panic.

#### Destruction of Pine Forests.

We learn from the French papers that in the southern portion of the province of Helsingland, in Sweden, a most singular disease has lately manifested itself in the pine forests. The leaves and branches of the trees gradually change their ordinary color for a reddish brown. Life ceases at the same time, and one after another the trees die. The disease was first noticed a couple of years ago, since when it has spread over the whole district. It causes much alarm among the inhabitants.

#### It must ever be borne in mind that man's love, even in his happiest exercises, is not like woman's; for while she employs herself through every hour in fondly waiting one beloved image into all her thoughts, he gives to her comparatively few of his; and these, perhaps, the loftiest are the best. It is a wise beginning, then, for every married woman to make up her mind to be forgotten through the greater part of every day; to make up her mind to many rivals, too, in her husband's attentions, though not in his love.

#### High Prices of Slaves.

On the 13th inst. a large sale of slaves took place at Clarksville, Va. The entire number sold was forty-one, among them four so far advanced in age as scarcely to bring anything, and thirteen children, varying in age from three months to eight years. Nevertheless the whole number sold at the extraordinary average of \$729.40. One brought \$1,385; another \$1,280, and several over \$1,100 each.

#### A lump of wet salaratus, applied to the sting of a wasp or bee, will stop the pain in one moment, and prevent it from swelling. Pin this fact up somewhere for next summer's use.

#### Two Statesmen Equally Astonished.



## Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA: SS:  
In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the said Commonwealth:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Fellow Citizens:—To render to Almighty God, who controls the destinies of nations and men, the homage of devout gratitude and praise for his goodness and mercy, is the appropriate and solemn duty of a free and highly favored people. As the Giver of every good and perfect gift we should ever recognize His hand in our mercies, and acknowledge our dependence upon His providence; and although adversity may throw its dark shadows across our pathway, yet we should be assured of this, that "the Judge of all the earth will do right."

"During the past year the bounties of a kind Providence have not been withheld from our Commonwealth. Our free institutions have been preserved, and our rights and privileges, civil and religious, enjoyed and maintained. The arts and sciences, and the great interests of education, morality and religion, have claimed the attention and received the encouragement of an intelligent and liberal people. Honorable industry in its varied departments has been rewarded; and although recent and severe financial revulsion has filled with gloom, sorrow and distress, the hearts and homes of many of our citizens, yet no fear of famine, no dread of impending public or social calamity, mingles with our emotions of gratitude for past blessings, or weakens our trust for the future, in the providence of Him who wounds but to heal, and whose mercy endureth forever." A plentiful harvest has crowned the labor of the husbandman—peace, with its gentle and reforming influences, and powerful health with its benefits and mercies, have been vouchsafed to us.

In acknowledgment of these manifold blessings, we should offer unto God thanksgiving and pay our vows unto the most High; and call upon Him "in the day of trouble; His will deliver thee and thou shalt glorify Him."

Under the solemn conviction of the propriety of this duty, and in conformity with established custom and the wishes of many good citizens, JAMES POLLOCK, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby recommend Thursday, the Twenty-sixth day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and praise throughout this State, and earnestly request the people that, abstaining from their usual avocations and all worldly pursuits, they assemble on that day, according to their religious customs, to unite in offering thanks to Almighty God for his past goodness and mercies; and while humbly acknowledging our transgression, and imploring His forgiveness, beseech Him, with sincere and earnest desire, to return and visit us again with His loving kindness, make us worthy of His bounties, and continue to us the rich blessings of His providence and grace.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburg, this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the eighty second.

By the Governor,  
JOHN M. SULLIVAN,  
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

## Mormon Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1857.—A letter has been received in this city from W. P. Landon, one of the clerks whom the late Surveyor General (Burr) left in charge of the office, when he, for his own safety, left the Territory of Utah last Spring. He was, on the 18th of September, at Placerville, California. In giving an account of his escape from Salt Lake City, he says that while engaged in conversation with a party of emigrants, he was assailed by a gang of Mormons, led on by a fellow named Dick Teitge, and a ruffian associate, who, without cause, severely beat him with stones and clubs. He was severely lacerated and in consequence of his wounds. The same afternoon they attacked the Deputy Surveyor, Meigs, by stoning him.

Landon was driven from his home at night, leaving his wife and child at Salt Lake City. After bravely slaying his armed pursuers, he reached Placerville to the most distressing condition. He says he met on the road the Indian Peter, who used to frequently visit the Surveyor General's office. Peter informed him that Brigham Young had sent him out to get horses and carriages. The Indian spared his life, because he had no several occasions given him red paint. Landon had not long parted from him before he (the Indian) shot a man with five balls. The man escaped, though much injured.

Another clerk, Mr. Wilson, in the Surveyor General's Office, was also attacked by the Mormons. They roughly seized him, bearing him away from his family. They gouged him to come along and make no fuss, or they would do—soon show him what they were going to do with him.

Mr. Landon's letter gives the particulars of these occurrences. He concludes by saying that "all the Mormons have left Placerville and Carson Valley for the purpose of defending Zion."

## Accident and Loss of Life.

A sad accident occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, by which several men were killed and others seriously wounded. It occurred by the caving in of an embankment in digging a larger tier vault. Some six or seven men were buried under the embankment. At the latest accounts four were taken out dead, and two with each a leg broken. The rescue represented as having been an exciting and harrowing one, as can be well imagined.

"The Earthquake."—The earthquake shock recently felt at St. Louis seems to have extended over most of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. The local papers of several towns chronicle it. At Belleville it shook down an old chimney and rattled the plastering from the ceiling. At Springfield it shook the windows and people thought burglars were breaking in. At Hillsboro' it rocked the beds like cradles. At New Albany it set houses vibrating from north to south. At Greenville it shook some folks out of bed. At Hannibal it troubled like distant thunder in caverns. The earthquake did not visit the district of New Madrid.

## Death of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Albert O. Johnston, in India.

A few days since we stated that two natives of Western Pennsylvania—the Rev. Albert O. Johnston and wife—had fallen before the savage and remorseless followers of Nudd Shih. Since then we have been placed in possession of some facts in relation to the unfortunate missionaries, which, for the information of our readers, we publish in the columns of the Chronicle.

The Rev. Albert O. Johnston was a native of Washington county, Pa. In 1852 he graduated at Jefferson College with the highest honors, and in the fall of the same year entered the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, in Allegheny city. In May, 1855, he entered upon the duties of the ministry, and as an able, earnest, devoted, clergyman, soon obtained a high position among his professional brethren.

Soon after being licensed to preach he was married to Miss Amanda J. Gill, daughter of the late Rev. Jonathan Gill, a distinguished minister of the Covenanters Church, and one of the Professors at the Old Western University, at the time Dr. Bruce had charge of that institution. About the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, believing that duty called them to labor in a foreign land, sailed for India, and on their arrival immediately commenced the work of humanity and love. Highly educated, youthful, earnest and ardent, their efforts promised gratifying success, when, alas! the insurrection occurred, and the meek and humble missionaries fell beneath the hands of violence.

At the time of his death, Mr. Johnston was in his 23d year. He was highly talented, profoundly versed in theology, and entirely devoted to the great cause he had espoused. Had he been spared, his life would have been one of usefulness and honor, and he would have gone down to posterity side by side with the illustrious men who have borne the Cross and preached the Gospel beneath the scorching sun of India. They were stationed at Futtegar, at which place they resided when the untimely occurred, on the 24th of June. They were furnished with boats by the natives of that place and ordered to leave, which they did, but before they reached their destination—Bhiton, near Cawnpore—were fired upon by order of Nudd Shih. The discharge of arms was most destructive; many in the vessel were instantly killed, and among the rest the subjects of this notice.

Mrs. Johnston was born in Allegheny county. Under the instructions of her father, an excellent father who acquired a finished education, and early in life displayed those admirable characteristics which marked her whole career. When quite young she visited Europe, where she spent two years, and returned with a mind richly stored with the fruits of travel and observation. Mrs. Johnston was an indefatigable student, an accomplished lady, and a Christian in the true sense of the word.—Pittsburg Chronicle

## Material for a Romance.

A letter from a friend informs us of the marriage at Baltimore of two of the rescued from the "Central America." Both parties became mutually attached to one another on board the steamer, and on the very evening preceding the disaster sealed their affection with the usual vow. When the gale came on, and the panic was at its height, the young lady threw herself into his arms, and with a gallantry quite becoming the romantic occasion, the gentleman pressed her brow with one of Tennyson's patent "bulb" seals, kisses, and "slid" her over into the first boat that was lowered. He saved himself on a plank. Upon arriving at Norfolk the lovers met. But the young man appeared straggled. He had lost his valise and all his money. The young lady assured him that money was no object. "The young man shook his head, as much as to say: 'Now, maybe you think so.' But, said his devoted one, I have enough. Fear not. Rather has two hundred thousand—Ah! grieved the affianced bridegroom, (we speak of course in a figurative sense, and not a money point), but said no more. They suddenly vanished, and we suppose are now enjoying the blessings of matrimonial life, &c.—Petersburg, (Va.) Express.

Extraordinary Preservation.—The Hardy (Va.) Whig gives an account of the recovery of a lost child which is really extraordinary. A little boy between four and five years old, a son of Mr. Wilkins, residing near Howard's lick, in that county, strayed from home on Friday, the 9th instant. Search was made for it immediately, and for five days this search was continued, over a rough and mountainous country, without any tidings of the missing one, although over a hundred persons were engaged in seeking for it. Whether it had been devoured by the wild beasts, of which there are a number in the mountains, or had been carried off by some malicious person, seemed destined to remain a mystery. The search was, however, still continued, and on the sixth day the little wanderer was found on Cook's Creek, about five miles away from his home. When found he was well and hearty, having subsisted on grapes and berries, and when called by his father the little fellow ran off down the creek as fast as he could go. It seemed he did not wish to be caught, having apparently enjoyed his six days' ramble amazingly.

Desperate Shooting Affray.—A few days ago a desperate shooting affray occurred at the Jackson railroad depot, at New Orleans, between Wm. J. Logan, proprietor of the Pelican coffee house, and James H. Wingfield. After both the combatants had discharged every barrel of their revolvers, Logan fell to the ground, wounded in four places in the arm, in the lower part of the leg, in the side and in the neck. Wingfield was unhurt. Several persons at the depot made narrow escapes. The chief of police had a buttock shot from his coat, another man was shot in the calf of the leg, and another in the heel by the flying balls. The shirt of Wingfield's coat was perforated by three bullets. Logan's recovery is doubtful.

A "Soldier Boy."—The little Prince Imperial, of France, is engaged upon the roll of the French Grenadier Guards, draws pay, and his name is called at muster, when answer is made for him, "on leave with his family."



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:  
MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1857.

## Thanksgiving Day.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued his Proclamation, appointing the 26th of November as a day of general Thanksgiving in this State. It will be found in another column. The Governors of several other States have fixed upon the same day; and we presume it will be generally adopted.

The majority in this country, for the Amendments to the Constitution, was over 2,000. We shall give the official returns next week, as a matter of record. They have been adopted by a large majority through the State.

Col. McClure (Rep.) and Mr. Nil (dem.) are elected to the Legislature from Franklin county.

John B. Rutherford (Rep.) has been elected to the Senate of this State from the Dauphin and Lebanon district, by a majority of 12 votes over Mr. Haldeman (Dem.) The vote polled was 11,178. A pretty close run.

## The Election.

We have received the official returns of the election for Governor from all the counties in the State except nine. They are Bradford, Butler, Clinton, Elk, Fayette, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Tioga and Venango. Mr. Packer's vote is 165,519; Mr. Wilcox's, 121,880; Mr. Hazlehurst's, 27,898. Mr. Packer's majority over Mr. Wilcox, 43,639—over both 15,746. The counties to hear from will probably reduce his majority about five thousand.

Official returns from 72 counties in Ohio, give Mr. Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor, a majority of 2,027. The indications are that the Senate will stand 15 Republicans, 18 Democrats; the House 47 Republicans and 57 Democrats.

A late arrival from Europe brings intelligence that a Russian man-of-war had been lost in the Gulf of Finland, and EIGHT HUNDRED lives lost!

The steamer Tropic was sunk in the Missouri river on Thursday week. There were 150 passengers on board, and it is supposed that 12 or 15 were drowned.

The Lutheran Synod of Maryland was in session for several days at Baltimore, and adjourned sine die on Tuesday evening last, after the transaction of the ordinary synodical business. They fixed upon Baltimore as the next place of meeting of the Synod.

The Presbyterian Synod (O. S.) of Baltimore, met in that city on Wednesday morning last. The opening address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington City. They determined to meet in Carlisle next year.

There was a terrible gale on Lake Ontario on Monday night and Tuesday. A vessel capsized and sunk in Oswego harbor, and all on board perished. We had here a stormy night also, and on Tuesday a little sprinkling of snow, the first for the season.

## Destructive Fire at Chicago.

On Monday morning last, a fire broke out in Chicago, which consumed property to the amount of \$600,000. The most melancholy part of the matter is, that there was a great loss of life, by the falling of the walls of the burning buildings. Twelve dead bodies were recovered during the day from the ruins, and other persons were still missing. Among those killed were several merchants, doing business in the burned property.

There is a calm at New York, financially, commercially and politically, as compared with late exciting events. Stocks are looking up, but breadstuffs are depressed by heavy receipts. As an instance of the effect of the "crisis," it is said that the number of persons accommodated with lodgings in the different station-houses of the city on Saturday night was 248—an unusually large number for the present season. The increase is attributed to the fact that multitudes have been thrown out of employment by the financial revulsion of the past month.

The Indian advices received at Paris are more gloomy than the English letters. It is asserted that the rebels are under European generalship; that operations have been commenced to prevent a union of the British forces; that five years of fighting may be anticipated; and that the native troops are not trust-worthy any more.

Death from Chloroform.—Morris B. Johnson, a printer, employed in the office of the St. Louis Republican, twenty-one years of age, and married but a few weeks ago, died suddenly last Friday. He was suffering excruciatingly from the toothache and resorted imprudently to chloroform to allay his distress. His wife having left him a short time, returned and found that he was dead. He was from Harrisburg, Pa.

## The Cost of the Extra Session.

We observe that some of our contemporaries labor under the mistake that the State has been subjected to a heavy expense for the late extra session of the Legislature. This is not the case. The State has actually made some \$10,000 by the operation, which the banks are obliged to pay, over and above the expenses incurred. By a provision in the Relief Bill the banks will have to pay a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on their capital stock, on or before the first day of January next, in addition to the taxes now paid by them. This will bring in some \$62,000, whilst the expenses of the Legislature have been only about \$21,000. The State will thus make the balance clear profit. So, after all, in a pecuniary point of view, the Extra Session has not been a bad operation.—Har. Tel.

The country appears to have already adapted itself to the general bank suspension, and to have recovered in some measure, from the panic and confusion which produced it. Had the banks, by general consent, yielded without a struggle of some five or six weeks, they would probably have been no worse off, and their debtors would have been saved, in many instances, from bankruptcy. It appears that there is a general disposition throughout the country to tolerate the bank suspension, as a matter of necessity. Had they all been driven into bankruptcy and liquidation, as the stringent laws of most of the States require, the evil of the crisis would have been greatly aggravated and prolonged. Should the suspension be long continued, there is danger that an expansion of currency will ensue, from which there can be no return to a specie basis.

It will be seen as evidences of an improved state of the bank currency, that foreign exchange has risen, that New York bank rates are only a half to three-fourths per cent. below par, and all the New England bank notes, except those of Rhode Island, are received at a very trifling discount in New York. The credit of New York and New England bank notes is restored and equalized, and actually answers better the purposes of currency than they did before the panic and pressure occurred. At the South also, and in the country generally, the bank paper circulation is unimpaired in credit. But there is danger that the banks will not be in a hurry to resume the difficult task of specie payments, and yet if they do not do it their notes must, ere long, experience great depreciation.

Exports from New York.—The value of exports from New York, for the week ending on Monday night, was two millions one hundred and thirty-two thousand dollars, which, the Courier says, exceeds, by a large sum, the value of exports for any previous week in 1857. The weekly value of exports during the spring and summer was from eight hundred to twelve hundred thousand dollars. The increase in the quantity of goods exported is still greater, as prices now rule much lower.

The Europa, at Halifax, with Liverpool dates to the 10th, brings us the first tidings of the effects abroad of our financial difficulties and the suspension of specie payments by our banks. The latter event appears to have produced a sudden shock in England and France, and yet the intelligence which they then had was only down to the suspension of the Maryland and Rhode Island banks. They had yet to hear on the other side, of the suspension at the great entrepot and controlling centre of New York. Such are the intimate relations of capital on both sides of the Atlantic, through certain very important channels, that it might well be expected that the crisis here would produce alarm in both England and France, especially in view of their own very expanded state and the heavy draughts upon their resources on all hands. The unusual state of things which brings specie to this country from England, could not long exist without a struggle on the other side to prevent so unnatural a current—for it is only by our not paying what we owe to Europe that such a turn is produced. The Europa brings £33,160, the largest amount yet, and money throughout Europe was advancing in rates. The Bank of England had raised the rate very suddenly from 5 to 6 per cent. and the Bank of France is expected to follow suit. In other parts of Europe they were feeling the effects of their own bad financial policy, and in Holland the rate of interest had gone up to 5½, and in Prussia to 6½. At Vienna there was also considerable money disturbance.

The following description of a batch of counterfeit notes, which first made their appearance in Lancaster county a few weeks since, may be of some service to our citizens at the present time when any kind of money almost is eagerly taken. The dealers in counterfeit and bogus money will doubtless be on the alert in these pinching times to get rid of their rascally trash, and it would be well for every one to keep a sharp look-out for them. A considerable quantity of the genuine notes of the following banks are in circulation, and our citizens should be therefore extremely careful in handling the money, to see that the notes are genuine, and not fraudulent, which they may receive in the course of their business transactions:

ONE—Columbia Bank, Columbia, Pa.—Bank has no 1's.

THREE—Columbia Bank, Pa.—Bank has no 3's.

FIVE—Columbia Bank, Pa., altered—Vig. three females inclining; portrait of Washington on the right; goddess of liberty on left.

FIVE—York County Bank, Pa.—Vig. man and horse plowing—Franklin's head on right—girl on left.

FIVE—York County Bank, Pa.—Vig. two men, horse and plow; Franklin on right—boy, girl, and dog on left.

TEN—Harrisburg Bank, Pa.—Vig. Washington and Rittenhouse; canal boat on end, and a male and female on the other—unlike the genuine.—York Rep.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Information has been received from an official source, to the effect that the Constitutional Convention in Kansas, will submit a Constitution for adoption or rejection, to the legal voters of the Territory.

There is no prospect of an early recognition of the present Government of Nicaragua.

GOING BACK AGAIN.—It is stated that goods to the amount of many millions of dollars, now warehoused in the United States, will be reshipped to Europe.

## The following is a synopsis of the last quarterly statement of the New York Custom House:—

The cash duties received during the quarter ending September 30, amounted to	\$12,182,000
Value of imports for the same time	71,950,000
Value of exports of merchandise, for the same time	15,800,000
Value of exports of specie for the same time	10,890,000

Imports seventy-one millions—exports, in produce, sixteen millions! The effort to liquidate this large balance, and other balances, together with interest on Bonds, &c., precipitated the present disasters. How we do spend our money in Europe, and especially in England, besides running head over heels in debt to the British, for articles which we could as readily manufacture at home. We could, if we were to manufacture instead of import, keep our specie here and grow happy, "healthily, wealthy and wise." Why, during the last year we have imported from Europe twenty-five millions of dollars worth of manufactured iron and steel. If properly protected, every cent's worth of those articles could have been manufactured at home. Pennsylvania herself could have almost supplied the country. Other facts, equally as startling, might be produced now, and which we may give at some future time. If the last Congress had even let the iron interest alone, all of the sad effects of the present revulsion in trade would not have been experienced. But Senator Bigler said that the iron interest wanted no greater amount of protection than was allowed it under the Bill before the last Congress, and so the Tariff on that article was reduced and the present pressure hastened! Bigler is answerable to Pennsylvania for this.—York Rep.

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## Latest from Europe.

HALIFAX, Oct. 20.—Midnight.—The Grand steamship Europa arrived at half-past eleven o'clock from Liverpool, with dates to the 10th inst. She has £33,000 in specie.

Severe storms had been experienced along the English Coast. The ship A. L. Kimball, from Sunderland, for New York, has been lost. The crew were saved.

The crisis in the American money markets had been severely felt both in England and France. The rate of money throughout Europe was advancing, and specie was being shipped to the United States.

Reliable accounts of the meeting of the crowned heads of Europe leave no doubt that one of the principal objects thereof is the reduction of standing armies in order to ease the fundamental position of representative countries—the increasing difficulty of obtaining loans rendering reduction of expenditures indispensable.

The Russian Minister of Marine officially reports in regard to the loss of the line-of-battle ship Lefort, that she was laid on her side and foundered in a few minutes, and that all on board perished, including the commander, twelve officers, and 743 seamen, 58 women, and 17 children. The ship went down in thirty fathoms water. The same storm had caused many other disasters, and much loss of life in various parts of the Baltic.

A statement compiled from the official list shows that since the news of the Sepoy revolt first reached England, 77 vessels have sailed for India, conveying a force of 29,935 men of all ranks of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and that a further force of 5,000 men will embark almost immediately. As (says Thacker's Overland News) the vessels which first left these shores have now been out close upon ninety days, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that in addition to the 14,000 reinforcements already landed at Calcutta from China, the Cape, and Mauritius, relief from England will now be daily arriving, and that during next month a force of over 9,000 men will be landed and sent up the country, to be followed in November by nearly 18,000 men, and in the following month by nearly 18,000 more, including the 5,000 now enbarking; so that by the close of the year we shall have increased the British force in India by at least 48,000 well-armed and disciplined troops of every arm in the service. It is said that five additional regiments will shortly be placed under orders for India.

Returns of the Iowa election give the victory to the Republicans, who have elected their Governor and other State officers by an average majority of 3,000, which is a large gain over the doubtful result of the election last Spring. Returns of twenty-six counties show a Republican gain of 2,187. The Republicans are also said to have elected a majority to both branches of the Legislature. The latter is very important, as on it depends the choice of a United States Senator; succeeded JONES, Democrat.

The official returns of the late election in Kansas show a majority of 1376 in favor of Mr. Parrott, the Republican delegate to Congress.

The farm of the late ISAAC PESS, in Lutherville township, was recently sold at public sale, by the Executors—Mr. WILLIAMS, of York county, purchaser. The Farm contained 13½ acres, and the price brought was \$84 per acre.

Mrs. Cunningham not Run Away.—Mrs. Cunningham appeared in Court on Friday to show that she had not run away, as was supposed. It appears that she had been sick for some time.

Two men seated in a buggy, on Monday last, were precipitated over an embankment of from sixty to a hundred feet in height, midway between Pottsville and Schuylkill Haven, (Pa.) in consequence of their horse becoming frightened at a drove of cattle. Luckily, however, they were prevented from going into the stream at the bottom by coming in contact with a tree when at a distance of about twenty feet, which in all probability saved their lives. One of the men was quite seriously injured, the other escaped unhurt. The horse was also considerably injured and the buggy much broken.

In the circuit court of Bedford county, Va., last week, Miss Almira W. Wingfield obtained a verdict of \$2,500 damages from Wm. Stein, for breach of marriage contract. The lady is about 34 years of age and the gentleman 80. This was the second trial of the case, a former jury having given a verdict of \$750 for the plaintiff, which was set aside on motion of the defendant.

A FEARFUL PRODIGE.—The New York Herald publishes a list of ready-made clothing establishments in that city, with the number of men, women and children usually employed, and those at present unemployed and lately discharged. According to its statement, those establishments usually employed 89,455 persons, but have recently discharged 25,062, and now employ 8,008.

Early on Wednesday morning a young man named Parker, residing in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., arose while asleep, dressed, went to the depot, got on board a freight train, and rode in the baggage car 55 miles, and was quite astonished when the conductor woke him up for his ticket.

THE MINNESOTA ELECTION. CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The following ticket is reported as elected in Minnesota: Governor, Alexander Ramsey; Lieutenant Governor, Jno. C. Lude; Secretary of State, J. K. Stannard; Auditor, A. B. Lane; Treasurer, F. Manton—all Republicans. The Republicans also claim the election of Wilkinson, Swift, and Aldrich to Congress.

Scissors from Excessive Drinking.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, that a young man named Charles Coates, twenty-two years old, who had been suffering for some time from consumption, learning from his physician that he could not possibly recover, became so despondent that he determined to destroy himself, and chose liquor as the agent by which to effect his fatal purpose. He began drinking excessively two weeks ago, and has continued ever since true to his resolve, being intoxicated from morning until night, and never permitting himself to remain sober for a moment. The effect of this ceaseless imbibition was that he died on Friday morning, at a house on Columbus street, between Elm and Plum. The Coroner held an inquest, and the evidence given revealed the facts we have mentioned. The verdict was death from liquor, drunk with the deliberate purpose of self-destruction.

An Unlucky Operation.—A man in Brooklyn, N. Y., last Saturday, fearing a savings bank in that city would "bust," drew out \$200—all he possessed. He told all his friends of his good luck in getting the money, took several drinks, got "right," and had his pocket picked of every dollar. He did not make much by that operation.

Chester Case, a silk pedlar, was killed at Cherryville, near Roston, Pa., on Friday week, while unbiting his horses. He had loosened the traces, and was in the act of unloosing the tongue strap, when he fell, and the horses becoming frightened started off, and the two wheels passed over his head, killing him instantly.

Horrible Tragedy in Arkansas.—The Baptist (Texas) Advertiser of the 23d ult. says that on the 14th, Mrs. Gill, a widow, residing near Berlin, Arkansas, and a negro woman, were murdered by negroes, who then fired the house and burned the bodies. A few days after two



## REPORT

OF THE LATE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Having received the appointment of County Superintendent, after a portion of the last year had already expired, an accurate and extended report will, of course, not be expected from me. Every business must be learned, and the superintendence of schools, not less than other employments. Hence the appointment of an officer for a short period is an event not to be desired either by the Department, the people, or the incumbent himself. The statistics on hand make up the following report:

**SCHOOL HOUSES.**—On this topic I could not do better, perhaps, than to refer the Department to the elaborate report of my predecessor. He has there given a minute account of the houses in each district. The whole number is one hundred and thirty-five. Of these about sixty-seven are structures well suited to the purposes for which they were intended. Of the remainder, thirty-five could be so repaired as to be very comfortable. The rest had better be torn down and replaced with new buildings more modern in their style.

**SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.**—So far as I am able to say so, school houses have been built, or thoroughly remodelled, from plans contained in the Pennsylvania School Architecture. A building designed to accommodate about five hundred children is in process of erection in the borough of Gettysburg, from plans and specifications furnished by Mr. Stone, of Philadelphia.

**SCHOOL FURNITURE.**—There are but few well furnished school rooms in the county, i. e., having all the appliances necessary for the health and comfort of the pupils, and for giving instruction in the most approved methods, in all the branches required by law. Among the best are the female high school in Gettysburg, the school house in Oxford, Oxford district, and a new brick school house in Straban district. Black-boards are found in the majority of the schools, and the borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland districts are supplied with "counting maps." Quite a number of the houses are very badly furnished, having nothing in them but pine boxes, a little shopped on the top, made in the roughest manner, for desks, and slabs, with feet in the rounding side, for seats. Such an arrangement is exceedingly injurious to the pupils.

**SCHOOLS.**—The only graded schools in the county are the three of the borough of Gettysburg. This fact is accounted for on the ground of the impracticability of grading in the rural districts. Successes at attempts have been made at classification in a goodly number of the schools; among which those in Oxford, Oxford district, and a new brick school house in Straban district. Black-boards are found in the majority of the schools, and the borough of Gettysburg and Cumberland districts are supplied with "counting maps." Quite a number of the houses are very badly furnished, having nothing in them but pine boxes, a little shopped on the top, made in the roughest manner, for desks, and slabs, with feet in the rounding side, for seats. Such an arrangement is exceedingly injurious to the pupils.

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tain extent. Others stoutly maintain, that it is not just to tax a rich man's property for the education of his poor neighbor's children, and say the school law is oppressive and tyrannical.

**SCHOOL SYSTEM.**—Against the school system, however, but little is said, except by a few who seem to be satisfied only when they are expressing dissatisfaction with something or somebody.

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.**—That feature in the system which at present calls for a County Superintendent, meets with almost universal reprobation. Various causes might be assigned, each of which has perhaps contributed somewhat to bring about this result. Among them we mention as prominent a want of information respecting the duties and design of the office. There seems to have existed the expectation that each child in the county would receive some immediate, direct and tangible benefit from the instructions of the Superintendent. Being ignorant of the real duties of the office, the people have looked for services entirely foreign to it. The fact ought not here to be concealed, however, that really less has been done than should have been accomplished. But let it not be supposed that this is a reflection upon the faithfulness of those who have served the public in this troublesome and responsible office. The very meagre compensation awarded, made it necessary to attach the office to another profession, which is always incompatible. In proportion to the amount of salary as now has been done here anywhere in the State, especially in the beginning of the term.

**PROSPECTS.**—The salary of the Superintendent has been increased, and a competent man chosen to fill the office. We understand it is his design to stir up the people on the subject, by way of public lectures, &c. One great barrier that will be in the way of his success in perfecting the schools, will be a want of competent teachers. This want will continue to be felt, so long as the salaries do not average more than eighteen or twenty dollars, and especially while the compensation of females is only one half that of males, for the same service rendered.

R. H. H. I.

County Superintendent.  
GETTYSBURG, July 10, 1857.

**Married.**  
On Tuesday last, at Conowingo, Md., by the Rev. Mr. Andrews, Mr. GEORGE A. C. DORR, of this place, to Miss JOSEPHINE, daughter of Dr. Joseph N. Smith, of Butler township.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. Martin, to Miss SARAH HESS, of Adams county.  
On the 13th inst., by the Rev. C. J. Ehrhart, of Middletown, Pa., Mr. DAVID MARCH, of Adams county, to Miss MAGDALENA, daughter of Andrew Eschenauer, Esq., of Lancaster county, Pa.  
On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Seehr, Mr. JACOB JACOBY, to Miss AGNES SPONSELLER, both of this county.

**Died.**  
On the 7th inst., Mr. SAMUEL STUDEBAKER, of Huntington township, aged nearly 73 years.  
On the 7th inst., Miss LYDIA ANN, daughter of Mr. Jacob and Mary Shaffer, of Potomac, in the 16th year of her age.  
On the 15th inst., FRANKS HARRIS, son of Mr. Jacob Harr, of Oxford township, aged 19 years and 3 days.  
In MeSherrystown, on the 15th inst., Mr. JERRY FOLMAN.  
On the night of the 21st inst., very suddenly, of a group, at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. George Weaver, of Straban township, GEORGE WEAVER NEELY, son of Jonathan W. and Margaret N. Neely, aged 3 years 9 months and 12 days.

A pair of gold-mounted Spectacles, without case, has been dropped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving them at the Sentinel office.

**AN APPRENTICE**  
The Printing Business will be taken at this Office. No must be of industrious habits, and good moral character. None other need apply. [Oct. 10.]

**NOTICE.**  
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,  
October 27, 1857.  
The Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, are requested to meet at the Banking House of said Bank, on Tuesday November 3rd, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Law passed by the Legislature on the 18th inst.

J. B. M. PIERSON, Cashier.

**COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.**  
The Collectors of Taxes of the different Townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle their delinquents on or before Monday the 10th day of November next, on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

After the first Monday of December, no exonerations can be made on military Taxes.

GEORGE MYERS,  
HENRY S. PICKING,  
JOSIAH BENNER, Clerks.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.  
Oct. 26.

**RAILROAD NOTICE.**  
PAY UP!  
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in the Gettysburg Railroad Company, that they will be required to pay the EIGHTH and last instalment on their Stock subscription on the 12th day of November next.

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.  
Oct. 26.

N. B. All who are in arrears on and after that time will be required to pay at the rate of one per cent. per month on the balance due the Company.

**NOTICE.**  
LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL STUDEBAKER, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said Township, to the said, give notice to persons indebted to said estate, to call with them and settle the same; and those who have claims, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for payment.

CLEARENCE STUDEBAKER,  
JACOB HARMAN, Executors.  
Oct. 26—90

**ASSIGNEE'S SALE.**  
Valuable Iron & Brass Foundry, AND REAL ESTATE.  
On Tuesday the 17th of November next, THE subscriber, Assignee under a deed of Voluntary Assignment for benefit of Creditors, by THOMAS WARREN and wife, will sell at Public Sale, at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following valuable Property, known as the

**No. 1. Two Lots of Ground,** fronting on Railroad street, on which is erected a valuable Lion and Brass Foundry, known as the

**"GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY,"** with all the necessary apparatus, Steam Engine, Flasks, Pattern Moulds, &c. The Foundry is now in running order, and doing a first-rate business.

The Gettysburg Railroad passes immediately in front of the lots in which the Foundry is located.

**No. 2. Half Lot of Ground,** on East Middle street, adjoining properties of Ephraim Hanway and George Wrope, on which is erected a good Two-Story

**FRAME DWELLING,** back-building, well of water, &c. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

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**GRAND SHOW - GETTYSBURG.**  
M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M. Performance to commence immediately after.

Prices of Admission. FREE. Adults, (under 12 years of age) Half Price. Children (under 12 years of age) Half Price. Grand Complimentary Ticket.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a SPECTACULAR STOCK OF GOODS, which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES.

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day will further notice, will be presented the very popular Comedy of

**GOOD FITS,** with the following unrivaled cast: Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest-priced qualities: Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes. An INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES to allow those making large purchases time for luncheon, &c. &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

**VARIETIES,** the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen. Gettysburg, Oct. 26.

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1857.**  
J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium, of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of

**DRY GOODS,** that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the

**LADIES' DEPARTMENT,** he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience.

**FOR THE GENTLEMEN,** he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap. Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

Oct. 26.

**A GREEN CLOTH OVERCOAT** WAS lost between Gettysburg & Hampden on Saturday week. The finder of the same will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the "Sentinel" office, or word where it can be had. [Oct. 10.]

**Subscription School.**  
THE Subscription School of Miss MARY M. CLELLAN, which was to have opened on the 5th of October, will not be opened until the FIRST OF NOVEMBER. Her terms are \$1.25 per month. Those desirous of having their children instructed under her, will please notify her between this and that time. Every attention will be paid to their improvement. [Oct. 10.]

**FALL MILLINERY.**  
MISS MCCREARY asks the attention of the Ladies to her new and fashionable stock of FALL & WINTER MILLINERY, consisting of Bonnets, Bonnet Silks and Velvets, with Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons to match, Lace, Net and Ruche, Veils, Mouslin Caps, and Fancy Head-dresses, Bonnet-frames of all kinds and sizes and of the latest styles; also, Millinists and Fancy Goods of every description—all of which she will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Miliners who wish to buy to sell again will find it greatly to their advantage to give her a call. [Oct. 10.]

**Prepare for Winter.**  
BUFFALO, SEAL, SKIN, LION SKIN, and Whirlpool Overcoats, Tailmats, Raglans and Loops, in short every new style of Overcoats; also, Frook, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable patterns and styles, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for gay, and boys. All these are to be had at

SAMSON'S.

A splendid lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo Gum, and Calf-skin Overalls, selling very cheap, at

SAMSON'S.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordions, Harmonicas, eight-day, thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at

SAMSON'S.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpet Slings, Trunks, Valises—an immense lot selling low, to make room for

SAMSON'S.

**Wood.**  
We are very much in need of this article, and we would be obliged to such of our patrons as have it in their power, if they could supply us with some very soon.

## Grand Jury—November Term.

Huntington—James Jones, Jesse Johns, Greider and Joseph Bailey, Cornelius Lott, Mount Pleasant, E. M. Stevens, Phil. Hamer, Hamilton—Michael Dellone, Oxford—Alex. Himes, John Stock, Hen. Kuhle, Mountjoy—John Rahin, Cummings—David Zuck, Jacob Palmer, Reading—Michael Bushey, Jacob Hains, Mendenhall—John McKendrick, Hen. Baaner, Germany—George Gonder, Rufus Dutera, Union—Martin Grove, Derwick—Daniel Bucher, Leticia—Christian Ohnister, Borough of Gettysburg—Samuel Weaver, Liberty—Gregory B. Topper.

**General Jury.**  
Huntington—Francis Coulson, Arnold Gardner, Leonard Melville, Wm. B. Brandon, Jacob B. Miller, Wm. Mogary, Thomas E. Gardner, Wm. B. Gardner, Warner Townsend.

Cumberland—David Horner, Jesse Sharratts, Wm. Henry Butt, John T. Curless, Heintzelman—Peter Diehl, Oxford—Enoch Lefever, Henry Gutelius, John Hostetter, Jr.

Germany—Geo. Hesson, Abraham Baekert, Jacob Klunk, Henry Michael Christ, Jeremiah Bender, Henry Bittiger, Mendenhall—Samuel Wolfe.

Borough of Gettysburg—William Smith, Wm. C. Stallsmith, George Geyer, Conowingo—Jacob Dellone, John L. Gubner, Hamilton—Henry Landis, Wm. Bowling, John Bennet, James H. Marshall.

Straban—Lucas T. Brinkerhoff, Ed. Moritz, Lufmore—James Gardner, Allen Robinson, Berners—Borough—David Hollinger, Samuel Lanes.

Mount Pleasant—Samuel Hildt, Tyrone—John Eichelst, Hamilton—Jacob Hartman, Reading—Henry Hummel, James Townsend.

**Notice to Retailers & Distillers.**  
THE Retailers of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, as well as the Distillers, in Adams county, who have not listed their LICENSES, are requested to do so before the NINTH OF NOVEMBER, without fail. The Law binds me to urge this matter upon delinquents, and it is hoped that no further steps will be necessary to induce them to comply immediately.

J. L. SCHICK,  
County Treasurer.  
Oct. 19.

**NOTICE.**  
I would again remind all those indebted to me, either by note or book account, that I am settling up my old business. Please call and pay, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Oct. 19. GEO. ARNOLD.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Notes of JOHN NEELY, formerly of Freedom township, Adams county, having been placed in the hands of the subscriber, residing in the same township, for collection, he hereby gives notice that they will be due on the 3d of November next, when if not paid, they will be interest from date.

Oct. 19. JOHN M'CLEARY.

**ELECTION.**  
BANK OF GETTYSBURG,  
October 19, 1857.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 10th day of November next.

A general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the same time.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Cashier.  
Oct. 19.

**Turnpike Election.**  
THE Stockholders in the Gettysburg and Petersburg



